Power demand in Maharashtra

422. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

whether Maharashtra Government is currently facing a daily power shortage of 4000 to 5000 MW, which is expected to be over 10,000 M W by the end of the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

whether the Minister has convened a special review meeting in Mumbai to discuss the current demand and supply mismatch, proposed generation capacity and has decided to review the time schedule promised by Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited for the supply of power plants and equipments for the timely completion of Maha Genco's proposed capacity addition; and

to what extent the power shortage in the State has been reduced?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) During the period April, 2007 to January, 2008, the energy shortage in Maharashtra was 16,289 MU (17.2%) and the peak shortage was 4844 MW (26.4%). According to the anticipated power supply position worked out by the Central Electricity Authority on the basis of demand forecast made in the 17th Electric Power Survey and the capacity addition programmed during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, the energy requirement in Maharashtra is likely to be met in full but the State is likely to face peaking shortage of 3532 MW (16.1%) at the end of Eleventh Plan (2011-12).

Review meetings are convened by the Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of Power as well as at the level of Minister of Power from time to time to discuss the prevailing power supply position and the measures required to expedite completion of on-going power projects.

The energy and peaking shortage in Maharashtra during the current year (April, 2007 to January, 2008) have marginally reduced to 17.2% and 26.4% respectively as compared to 17.4% and 26.7% during the corresponding period of last year (April, 2006 to January, 2007).

Power requirement in Rajasthan

423. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

the daily power requirement of Rajasthan, at present;

the production capacity per day, at present and shortfall thereof;

the reasons for gap between the requirement and the production of power; and

the steps being taken by Central/State Government to fill this gap?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) During the period April, 2007 to January, 2008, the daily energy requirement of Rajasthan was of the order of 97 Million Units and the maximum requirement of power in Rajasthan was of the order of 6374 MW.

The existing installed generating capacity of the State Sector and Private Sector Power Stations in the State of Rajasthan is about 4518 MW.

(c) The power requirements of a State is met from its own generation, allocation from central sector generating stations and import of power from other States. The main reasons

for shortage of power in various States, including the State of Rajasthan is inadequate capacity addition *vis-a-vis* growth in demand. During the period April, '07 to January, '08 Rajasthan faced energy and peaking shortages of 1.8% and 12.8% as compared to 5.1% and 16.8% respectively during the corresponding period of last year. As compared to 6.5% increase in energy requirement during the above period, the increase in availability was 12.2%, which helped in reducing the gap between demand and supply of power.

(d) Electricity being a concurrent subject under the Constitution, supply and distribution of electricity to different areas/various categories of consumers in a State falls within the purview of the concerned State Government/Power Utilities. The Government of India supplements the efforts of State Governments by way of generation capacity addition and bulk transmissionof power through the Central Sector Power Utilities.

The steps taken/being taken to improve power supply position in the country include augmentation of generating capacity by over 78,500 MW during the 11th Plan, development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4,000 MW capacity, improving performance of existing power stations, renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generating units, harnessing surplus captive power into the grid, strengthening of inter-state and inter-regional transmission capacity for optimum utilization of available power promoting demand side management, energy efficiency and energy conservation measures and import of power from Bhutan.

Capacity addition to the tune of 1790 MW has been envisaged in the State Sector in Rajasthan during the Eleventh Plan.

Land requirement norms for UMPPs

424. SHRIC. RAMACHANDRAIAH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

whether the Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) in the country such as the Sasan Project in Madhya Pradesh, Krishnapatnam Project in Andhra Pradesh and Mundra Project in Gujarat are facing continuous problems of land acquisition;

if so, whether Government is considering to bring down the land requirement by 40 per cent to overcome the situation;

if so, whether the massive cut in land requirement would hamper their future expansion plans;

(d) if so, the details of the future plans that would be shelved; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) No, Sir. The process of land acquisition is being completed after observing the prescribed statutory procedures. Utilization of land is possible only after obtaining various requisite clearances like environment clearance, forest clearance and Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) clearance.

(b) to (e) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

NTPC's Joint venture for equipment manufacturing

425. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN:
SHRI MOHAMMED AMIN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state: